NEW YORK REFORMS.

How Governor Flower's Veto Message Was Received.

Opening of the State Constitutional Convention—Work of the Tenement House Commission—The Usual Summer Exodus.

[Regular Correspondence of RECORD-UNION.]

NEW YORK, May 19th.

Governor Flower sent another veto message to this city last night. That it is addressed to New Yorkers there can be no doubt, for it takes up the arguments used by local reformers for the bill to excuse its rejection. The bill was that introduced by Senator Lexow, Chairman of the committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the Police Department of New York, to provide for an appropriation of $25,000 for the payment of the expenses of the investigation. It was urged through the Legislature by men who stand on the platform of home rule for cities; Governor Flower vetoes it because it violates that principle. It was pressed by the men who charged that there was a deal in it between the bosses of the two parties; the message explains that it shall not become a law, because it is alleged that foul play would mar its usefulness. It was declared to be a necessity, because the Fassett Committee in 1890 was believed to have abandoned its work in consequence of a deal; so the Governor throws it out because of the suspicious conclusion of the previous committee.

It was a clever message, well written, sharply pointed, in argument sound, and in the fundamental principles cited sound. So much the angriest critics admit. But was it sincere and what does it mean? No one who knows the Governor, and the influences behind him, believes the message to be an honest one, in the sense that it enforced genuinely cherished principles. His friends to-day laughed as they commented on its "audaciousness," and enjoyed the discomfiture of the men who had their own doctrines thrown in their faces. They did not take the assertions in it earnestly. They were content to have one grant that it was sharp.

It was sharp, and it served the good-government men right. Some time ago I pointed out that they were sacrificing principles to the attainment of party gains of advantage by legislating to fit laws, institutions, offices and powers to passing conditions; they were arranging the city government to fit the men in, or to be in, control. They would increase the powers of the Superintendent of Police because he is a trustworthy man, and those of the Mayor because they believed a good man would be put in Mr. Gilroy's place. It is a good, a very wholesome lesson in government and politics to have their maneuvers balked by one of the "rascals," who can say as they have been saying for years: "If there are people in New York who think their local government is not a good one, it is their privilege and their duty to make it good. The remedy should be the same there as in other cities of the State—by the election of good officers. The majority rules in this country, and if the majority wishes a good government it can always secure it through the fearless exercise of suffrage." This is as much as to say that they must not seek revolutionary upheavals, the turning inside out of departments, but upon the slow gradual development of public opinion till it shall be ready to change hands in the regular way; or that reformers should not seat men in office, load them with power and then go back to business to forget about politics. They must exercise the suffrage to make their government good. That is wholesome, whatever its source, for it is the surest way of getting permanent improvement.

All that "grinds" is the disagreeableness of hearing a machine man say it. It makes of the Governor a sphinx. He stopped the bill giving full power to the Mayor to remove the heads of departments in the same sort of a message. It is said confidently now that he will treat the bi-partisan police bill in like manner. If he does he will have used only sound principles to sustain his action with, and it will be easy to do, since his last two vetoes have been so silently received.

What is erroneous, however, is the inclination to take his course as an indication of courage and of confidence of the future. This view is very general; it has been the subject of perplexed discussion among opponents of the Democratic party all day. Men were asking whence this boldness of Tammany and the allied State Democracy. Could the Democrats, who are shrewd and quick, hear what I have heard, they would see that the Governor, who they call a duffer, and treat as safe only when under some man's care, has struck a good key. Voters are credited with a respect for firmness in political conduct, self-assurance in leaders and simplicity in principles. Should the machine take up the Governor's song as sung for him by some sharp-witted Secretary (the message is unlike Mr. Flower's own) it might make an unexpected "hit."

Despair, however, not courage, is the inspiration of that message, just as cynicism, not purity of heart, is its real tone, and recklessness, not studied policy, is its true spirit. That is evident in the laugh, the vindictive sneer, with which the Democratic politicians read it to one another. They do not hope by hook or crook to carry the next election even in this city. The leaders have decided to hold fast to what they have. Therefore the bill to give the Mayor more power was vetoed. They will not furnish money to enable a Republican committee to delve for campaign material and excuse to turn out the office holders. Therefore, the message of to-day. If some one could make some fun in the writing of it, well and good. But no politician of the Governor's faith see any courage in its phrasing.

There might be some hope that the local feeling against Tammany could be overcome, think that organization's more astute leaders. Investigations, so far as they have gone, have disclosed nothing except individual corruption. "Heelers" have been sent to the island in large numbers, as you know well, but the machine not only was not shown to have sanctioned their acts: it positively encouraged the punishment of the indiscreet. Had these men been given any chance whatever they would have proved, or at least alleged, that their guilt was that of the organization. They would not have gone so meekly to prison. They could not charge anything against the machine, however, because in stuffing the ballot-box, etc., they had disobeyed orders. So also, what was shown against certain policemen in the hearings before the Lexow committee could not be traced back to the Commissioners. Politicians have covered themselves well where they have been criminal, and the inquiries begin at the wrong end. As I showed in the first letter I wrote to the RECORD-UNION, the Tammany system of corruption has practically abolished petty pilfering, small bribery. Where that occurs in this city the petty officials are acting on their own responsibility, and clearly understand that no influence will be exerted to save them if caught. The Lexow committeemen say they will proceed with the investigation without State funds. If they do, they will capture only little thieves. There is almost no recognition of the development of corrupt methods in metropolitan politics. Croker concentrated the taking of bribes, lobbying, etc., in his own person. The committee that will expose Tammany Hall must begin with him and seek the reason of the absence of lobbyists at Albany during the last three years. He is gone, however, and with him all formal and recorded evidences of corruption.

Here you have the source and causes of the fearlessness of Tammany men in the face of pending investigation. They really believe that inquiries will redound to their credit. They know there is no McKaneism here. It is not local conditions, but the state of things in the Senate, in Congress, that makes local Democrats despair. Anyone who sees occasionally the New York papers knows that there is everywhere a disgust with the record of this Congress. But no one who is not on the ground can realize the wide-spread disgust that is silent but determined. I say advisedly that it has entered the ranks of Tammany Hall and affects the temper of men who have voted the Democratic ticket straight, without question, without a break, since they were 21 years old.

Fealty to party has been struck one more stunning blow. The variable vote that takes thought before choosing a ballot will be so increased that it will overshadow every other result of the coming elections. That would be a work any Congress might point to with credit to itself were it not that that end was not in the view of the legislators.

You know in California as well as we in New York that corruption has been charged in the Senate in Washington. What makes the knowledge more effective here is that we know men who have profited by their acquaintance with national legislators. Some of us have been invited to help the rise of sugar and been assured against error in a purchase of that stock by assurances that have turned out true (till the exposure threatened). New York knows the witnesses for the defense. Hence the sickening disgust and the hopelessness of politicians who have been in the deals.

With doubts so general of every assemblage of men, it is not surprising that the constitutional convention which has organized and will begin work next week, is watched with a suspicious eye, open for indications of weakness. What is feared of it is that it will be partisan. The majority is Republican, and Republicans of intelligence, who want the party to make a fine record in changes in the State's fundamental laws, are as anxious as Independents, lest the eagerness to gain advantages at close hand should interfere with far-sighted efforts at technical reforms. They have on their conscience the sin of having nominated as delegates in many instances men who were not pre-eminently fit to change underlying laws. The nominations were made at a time when it was not thought possible to elect their men as delegates, so the selections were not made carefully. Old hard-shell partisans were honored with the nomination; now they are in the convention.

When Joseph H. Choate was chosen Chairman of the convention it was believed for a time that he was selected as as undoubted representative of the very best class of men in the total number of 175. He assumed that his own election to preside was an assurance that non-partisan considerations were to predominate, and said so. He promised that he would give his whole time to the business of the convention and would do all in his power to make the amendments represent changes needed for purely legal and economic reasons. This was encouraging. It will give the upper-hand to non-partisan forces.

But Mr. Choate was not chosen because the non-partisans were in the majority. He was placed in the chair not because he would act on high motives, but because he is the greatest man, the most famous, the ablest lawyer in the body. It was a tribute to his career as a lawyer, not a recognition of the worth of his principles or of his record as an Independent. This truth appeared to him when he came to divide the offices, few and small as they are. He found that the old partisans were all powerful and were bent on getting party advantages from their numerical strength.

It is too early to say how far these men will carry things. The convention will be in session all summer, and perhaps all winter, too. Their work will be of great importance, because they must correct weaknesses and laws outgrown during forty-eight years. The last convention was in 1868, but the proposed amendments, with one important exception, were rejected at the polls. The last convention which made accepted alterations was in 1846. Woman suffrage overshadows all other proposed amendments at present, but there are others of great importance which will be struggled over. These will be discussed as they rise. All that I wanted to do now was to suggest the division of the convention in the moral aspect of motive and purpose. The relative strength of high and low ends will be settled next week and will be the first disclosure of interest. As it is decided, the keynote of the work will be made known.

Another piece of work that will have to be followed during the summer is that to be performed by the Tenement-House Commission, appointed by the Legislature with authority to investigate the laws relative to tenement-houses, the condition of these abodes of a million people and of their inmates, with a view to report with recommendations of changes for the improvement of the life of the poor. The commission consists of seven prominent men who know nothing about their subject. Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the *Century Magazine*, is their chosen Chairman, and in his office they began work yesterday afternoon.

They will see horrible things. From their discussion yesterday it is evident that they will be prepared by their educated imaginations for the vileness of the physical conditions of tenement life, but the shock will come when they see the contentment of the people in low life. What will they find to do with the happy, laughing children that sail sticks in the scum, playing they have a navy in an ocean? What will they do when they find lads filled with the ambition to become a notorious burglar, and young girls aiming to become dancers and concert-hall singers, filled with the vanity of dress, hateful of domestic life and hurrying into the shops to earn money for pretty clothes? What can they suggest for the squeezing householder who was a tenant himself a year ago, has bought a house—full of his old neighbors—on a margin so narrow he must be the worst enemy of his old friends, in order to pay interest on his mortgage and save up for the house next door? What can they do for the people who are living in a horrible way but are satisfied to be let alone?

It is well that the seven Commissioners know nothing of the problem, have no theories or prejudices. They are honest men, with various accomplishments and considerable ability, successful in other lines of work. They may succeed in this task that has defeated every other student of low-life, here or abroad. Anyway, they will bring to the surface a great deal of information thinkers will be glad to have from the most crowded population in the world.

Meanwhile New Yorkers, who can, are preparing to move out of town. They are less than in former years. Business men who last year could ill-afford to send their wives and daughters to the fashionable seaside resorts, did so in order to keep up the show of prosperity. It helped their credit. Appearances count for a great deal in all great cities, where men often must be judged at first sight and always from afar. This year, however, even the rich are too long-suffering and callous to make pretenses. Hotel men say they are getting little business from the country. Women are not coming here to get their clothes made for the season. They are probably not going to the seaside resorts of fashion. Many of them are not to be opened at all. Still, there will be the usual exodus, for there are many people who think they cannot live in the city in summer. They know members of their family do, but they would die, they think. So the quiet resorts will be filled and the loud ones will make some noise, while the city will look as deserted as ever. J. L. S.

For Insomnia

USE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

Dr. W. R. Bullard, Helena, Montana, says, "I used it for a patient who had been troubled with insomnia, and with good effect. I have used it in my practice every since it has been for sale, and it has never disappointed me. In this altitude its effects are particularly good."

The Duchess of Sutherland is the only literary lady entitled to be called "Your Grace" in Great Britian. When a child Lady Millicent St. Clair Erskine, as she then was known, was an active contributor to the writing competitions in various young people's periodicals. Shortly after her marriage she went on a yatching tour and on her return published a volume of travels, "How I Went Round the World in My Twentieth Year."

IN RELIGION'S REALM.

Expressions From the Various Religious Newspapers.

The Religious Thought of the Day as Expressed in the Sectarian Press—Some Matters of Interest to Both Ministers and Laymen.

The *Living Church* (P. E.) of Chicago, commenting on the Rev. Dr. J. T. Smith's paper on the "historic episcopate" in the *Independent*, says: "He has made a huge blunder. Or, rather, he has been too frank for his cause. He has revealed the true inwardness of the Presbyterian response to the Chicago declaration. From this hour onward it is evident that those who believe the Historic Episcopate to mean the divine ministry of three orders, must array themselves in solid phalanx against any more secret coquetry with our old enemies. Dr. Smith, in the same article, confers a favor on the church which has not been vouchsafed to us by our Committee of Conference. He tells us that at a meeting of the Joint Committees in Baltimore the Presbyterians 'proposed an interchange of pulpits,' and he says: 'To this no answer has yet been received; but one is promised and expected during the present month.' He evidently, however, expects the formal answer to be in substance what a prominent member of the commission of this church has privately stated to him: 'The suggestion cannot be acted upon until our general convention meets in October, 1895.' It looks, therefore, as though the church at its next convention will have this matter before it, and unless we mistake not, it will involve a conflict more serious than there has occurred in our whole history. Gentlemen of the commission, be careful! Do not allow our peace to be imperilled by another Savoy conference. The men who thank God for 'Oxfordism' will not submit to be delivered over into the the hands of Calvanism."

"One branch of higher criticism fails in its thought of inspiration when, to say nothing of Kuenen and Stade, it does not accentuate the supernatural element in the method employed by inspiration and in the results attained by it," observes the *Interior* (Pres.) of Chicago. "If God chooses a man to do a work for Him the presumption and the probability are that He will so qualify his agent that he will be scientifically as well as religiously accurate in his utterances. This is a legitimate a priori assumption, and is justified by the nature of God, of man and of God's revelation to man. Truth is one, and there can be no contradiction or discrepancy between truth as religion and truth as genuine science. Another point where one of the schools of higher critics fails is its assertion that 'in the early chapters of Genesis it is out of the question to talk about historical evidence or science.' If the critics means chapters one to three inclusive, it may be replied that the evidence is prehistoric, but is corroborated by our inferences from the evidences afforded by the cave-dwellers, by the founders of the Akadian and Elamite and Egyptian civilizations B. C. 5000, and by their information as to the existence of aborigines before them. But if the critic means the first fifteen chapters he has stumbled on a stone—the monuments of Egypt and the clay libraries of Chaldea. The historic evidence offered by them as to the historicity of Genesis is overwhelming. Finally, when the critic claims that there is no science in Genesis i.—iii., ask him how much further has modern science gone in its explanation of the world than 'In the beginning God'——."

"It might almost be said that the essential difference between a theist and an agnostic is that the former falls back on the testimony of his best moments, while the latter puts the emphasis on his worst," observes the New York *Outlook*. "Professor William Knight, in his recent book on 'Aspects of Theism,' frankly declares, what most candid men will admit to be the fact, that 'theistic evidence comes and goes.' This agrees with Darwin's saying that his judgment 'fluctuated;' that sometimes the theistic conviction would force itself upon him with irresistible power, while sometimes it would escape his efforts to grasp it. But why should any man hesitate over the choice between his faculties at their flood and at their ebb? If he can sell pigiron, or write letters, or make a speech, or paint a picture better in some moods than in others, why not acknowledge that he can judge better of the deep things of God at some times than at others, and why not choose the best times for the latter as well as for the former? In the sphere of the emotive life we often fail to give their full evidential value to our most impressionable states. Immortality seems very real and necessary when death snatches away our best and leaves a chasm at our feet. Why should not the memory of such experiences weigh as much with us as the dulling of belief in the life beyond which the daily round and irresponsive man and nature bring?"

"There is a feeling that the church, even when not under the spell of ecclesiastical ambition, fails both to live up to its principles and to apply them to society," says the *Advance* (Cong.) of Chicago. "The low level on which so many church members live, the invisible difference between their lives and the lives of others in business and social affairs, is justly provoking criticism. The church must mean more than this, is the feeling, or its significance is gone. Constantly to profess principles which it does not apply or even honestly attempt to apply is only to proclaim its own hypocrisy. When a church can grow up in a neighborhood without making the neighborhood better, or when incoming vices and degradation compel a church to move out and hunt a nice neighborhood, it is naturally felt that there is something wrong, if not with the spirit of the church, certainly with its methods."

Speaking of the introduction of military exercises as a Sunday-school attraction, the *Christian Register* (Unit.) of Boston says: "To such an extent has this thing been carried in Great Britain that thoughtful men are making a strong protest against it, even in Scotland, where the idea originated about ten years ago. The design at first was to teach obedience and punctuality, and thus train boys in good habits. No uniform was used save a cap, and only a wooden gun. But the fascination of military display soon asserted itself, and full uniform, and, in some cases, real rifles appeared. * * * Even if promptness and obedience are secured while the boys are playing Sunday-school soldiers, it is an artificial growth. It would be far better were they taught self-reliance and self-control in some other way. The idea of developing an *esprit de corps* in the Sunday-school is excellent, but why combine the military idea with it? Then why anything that shall be exclusively for boys? Should not the religious life be developed in girls as well? Any church or Sunday-school method that makes artificial distinction between boys and girls is faulty. * * * If the defense of our country, in the case of possible war, rests with the boys who are now growing up, then let them have drill in the public school as a part of their gymnastic exercises. * * * Military organizations of this kind may be looked on as necessary in this stage of civilization, but let us think twice before adopting them as a device for bringing young people into a religious and spiritual life."

"One of our earliest recollections of New York is of the great anniversaries of our religious societies," remarks the New York *Evangelist* (Pres.). "Every year, in this beautiful month of May, the people came from far and near, not only from up the Hudson and the interior of the State, but from New England, as of old the tribes went up to Jerusalem. The old Broadway Tabernacle, the largest place of assembly in the city, could not hold the crowds that gathered to hear the thrilling reports of missionaries from the end of the earth. * * * Where are those assemblies now? Where are the speakers? and where are the hearers? The old anniversaries have ceased to exist, and what is now called an 'anniversary' is but the shadow of all that former greatness. As an illustration, look at the meeting of the Tract Society last week. Where was it held? In some vast inclosure like the old Broadway Tabernacle? It was not even in a church, but in a lecture-room, and that not a quarter filled. * * * We refer to this, not to make a point against one society more than others, but to remark a general decline in the interest of such occasions, which is too important to be overlooked. Tell us, ye wise men of the church, what is the explanation of this falling off in zeal in the 'things of the Kingdom?' Have the fires ceased to burn on the altars? If so, who shall rekindle them?"

THE FISHERMAN'S LUCK.

There's a funny kind of feelin' that a feller can't define
When he sees the water ripplin' from the wigglin' of his line;
An' he stoops, a-smilin' softly, with a thumpin' of his heart,
Jest a-pausing' fer a minnit to give the fish a better start.

There's a nervous sort of quiver in the careful, outstretched hand,
That's a-reachin' fer the noddin' pole a-stickin' in the sand;
An' he braces fer a struggle that he knows his jerk awaits,
'Fore he can land the whopper what's a-foolin' with his bait.

There's a-swishin' of the waters—a jerkin' of the pole,
An' a cloud of spray's a-flying in the sun above the hole;
There's a sudden shout of cussin'—then a grindin' of the sand
Sends another little tarrapin to the far-off promised land.

—Atlanta Constitution.

In No Danger Yet.

Father—I don't like that young man who comes to see Nellie.

Mother—It may be nothing serious.

"He has been sending her flowers and bringing her confectionery for weeks."

"Others have done that and dropped off of their own accord."

"But last night he brought her some chewing gum."

"Dear me! That looks serious. He loves her. Are you sure of it?"

"I saw him give her the gum, and she put it in her mouth."

"Oh! That's all right. If she sat there and chewed gum she doesn't love him."
—Street & Smith's Good News.

BROWN'S Bronchial Troches are an effective cough remedy. Sold only in boxes. Price, 25 cents.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

No Real Need for Extensive Changes in the Laws.

There is no real need of extensive changes in our laws; all that is needed is a reform in their administration. If the gentlemen who bewail the iniquities of municipal government would take an active part in the selection of officers to administer the laws, there would be less occasion for oratorical condemnation of city officials. The whole trouble arises from an almost universal disposition to shirk one of the duties of citizenship, and is the natural result of putting almost unlimited power into the hands of a class of men who are generally unprincipled and utterly irresponsible.

The "primary" is the cradle of the city official. Here he draws his first breath as a candidate for office. The "primary" is ostensibly a sort of town meeting, at which all the voters of a certain party in a voting district are supposed to meet to select delegates to the nominating convention, such delegates being "instructed" as to the candidate to be named. It is plain, therefore, that the aspirant who captures the "primaries" secures the nomination. The nomination being made, the voters are expected to step up and support the man selected, through the convention, by the "primaries."

The city official, therefore, is a child of the "primary," and the "primaries" are controlled, absolutely, by professional politicians. If an ordinary, plain citizen ever attended a "primary," the fact has not been recorded. The "primary" is frequently an informal assembly, consisting of a table and a few chairs, a black bottle and a box of cigars, the ward boss and a few of his cronies. Outsiders would not find it very congenial if they came, so they stay away. This is the genesis of the average city official.

The citizen thinks he need not bother with the "primary," because he will have a chance to rebuke an unworthy nomination at the polls, but he seldom does it. Occasionally there occurs a spasm of virtuous indignation that penetrates even the "primaries," and a really reputable citizen becomes the regular nominee; rarely does he withstand the pressure of the party machine for more than a few short weeks. His supporters have delivered the goods and want their pay—and they get it.

The only way to effect municipal reform is to strike at the root of the trouble, down in the noisome atmosphere of the "primary." When men of honor and integrity, of force and influence, dominate the "primaries" and dignify the exercise of the most potent political force, there may be some hope of reform in municipal government, and, after that, a purer ballot in the State and National elections—not before. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and while the rounders and heelers and spoilsmen do the work they will expect and receive the reward.—Blue and Gray.

DOLLAR MARK THEORIES.

There are Many Plausible Reasons, But None are Authoritative.

Below I give five theories of the origin of the dollar mark ($), they being selected from about twenty seemingly plausible solutions, says a writer in the St. Louis *Republic*:

1. That it is a combination of "U. S." the initials of the United States.

2. That it is a modification of the figure 8, the dollar being formerly called "a piece of eight."

3. That it is derived from a representation of the pillars of Hercules, consisting of two needle-like towers or pillars connected with a scroll. The old Spanish coins marked with the pillar device were frequently referred to as "pillar dollars."

4. That it is a combination of "H. S.," the ancient Roman mark of money unit.

5. That it is a combination of P and S, from peso duro, signifying "hard dollar." In Spanish account peso is contracted by writing the S over the P and placing it after the sum.

According to one writer the symbol of the dollar is a monogram of the letters "V," "S" and "J," the dollar being originally a "thaler," coined in the valley of Sankt Joachim, Bohemia, and known as a "Joachims thaler," and the monogram the initials of the words, "Valley Sankt Joachims." A writer in giving his opinion of "Reason No. 3," as given above, says:

"The American symbol for dollar is taken from the Spanish dollar, and the origin of the sign, of course, must be looked for in associations of Spanish coins. On the reverse of the Spanish dollar is a representation of the pillars of Hercules, and around each pillar is a scroll with the inscription 'plus ultra.' This device in course of time has degenerated into the sign which at present stands for American as well as Spanish dollars "$." The scroll around the pillars represents the two serpents sent by Juno to destroy Hercules in his cradle, in mythologic lore."

WORSE THAN MARRIAGE.

A bachelor, old and cranky,
Was sitting alone in his room;
His toes with the gout were aching,
And his face was o'erspread with gloom.

No little one's shouts disturbed him,
From noises the house was free;
In fact, from the attic to cellar
Was quiet as quiet could be.

No medical aid was lacking;
The servants answered his ring,
Respectfully heard his orders,
And supplied him with everything.

But still there was something wanting,
Something he couldn't command;
The kindly words of compassion,
The touch of a gentle hand.

And he said, as his brow grew darker,
And he rang for the hireling nurse,
"Well, marriage may be a failure,
But this is a blamed sight worse."
—Boston Courier.

THE SOLITUDE OF TWO.

You were the queen of all the crowd
That surged through Lady Mabel's rooms,
And when the music grew less loud,
Around the rich exotic blooms,

I heard men praise your beauty rare,
The contour of your sweet, pale face,
Your massive coils of golden hair,
The charm of all your regal grace.

Entranced, they envied me, and yet
I watch you in the fire's dim light,
And wish that we had never met;
For here alone with you to-night,

When we cast off our heart's disguise,
I dare not, dare not seek to know
What memory shrouds your dreaming eyes
With mists of tears that come and go.

Your little hand is mine, but fate
Denies the bliss I vainly crave,
And both our lives are desolate,
Divided by your lover's grave.
—London World.

Carl Upmann's Pacific Coast Wholesale Distributing Depots

For his famous cigars, which for the finest quality, workmanship and general appearance received the highest diploma over all competitors at the World's Columbian Exposition are M. Blaskower & Co., San Francisco, California; Haas, Baruch & Co., Los Angeles, California; Sichel & Mayer, Portland, Or.; Webb & Co., Seattle, Wash.

White writing paper was first made in England in 1580, at Dartford.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

DISEASES OF THE LIVER:

Biliousness,
Dyspepsia,
Constipation,
Headache.

These disorders can be conquered at once by the use of Simmons Liver Regulator.

An Efficacious Remedy.

"I can recommend as an efficacious remedy for diseases of the Liver, Headache, Constipation and Dyspepsia Simmons Liver Regulator."—LEWIS G. WUNDER, Assistant Postmaster, Philadelphia.

DANGERS OF DRESS.

How Men and Women Run Great Risks During the Summer in the Way They Are Clothed.

Few people think at this time of the year of the great importance of dress.

In the winter people dress warmly because they know it is a necessity, but in the summer, when it is hot, they go to the other extreme and even dress too lightly. Hot weather causes people to use light clothing; suddenly the wind changes, the air becomes chilly, and a cold is pretty certain to be the result.

Now, where most people make a mistake is not guarding against these sudden changes quickly and in time. Any man or woman who has on a light suit of clothing, and feels a change which brings a chill, should at once counteract the chill. This can only be done by the use of some pure stimulant, not gingers or hot drinks, but a pure medicinal whisky that will refresh the system, cause the blood to circulate, and bring about immediate reaction. There is but one medicinal whisky that will do this, and that is Duffy's Pure Malt. It has for twenty years accomplished what has never been known before in counteracting the first symptoms of sudden colds and preventing the possibility of pneumonia, fevers and all the distressing complaints which follow any cold.

It should be remembered, however, that Duffy's Pure Malt is the only whisky which will certainly accomplish this, and however much dealers may talk to the contrary, it alone should be taken.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE (WORCESTERSHIRE)

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, WELSH RAREBITS, &c.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS' that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

Beware of Imitations:

see that you get Lea & Perrins'

Lea & Perrins

Signature on every bottle of the original and genuine.

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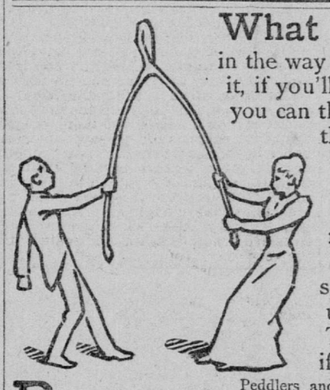

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